re-bred Alderney, Durham, her breeds make the only good Outs or other breets make the only good ows we have, for family or other dairy surpose, is not a fact, they, like all other nock, maying, and to as great an extent while I believe in and admire pure-bred, scellent and handsome stock, both oxen

pecessary time to arrive at the same stage. From observation and experience I conchide that it we will select our pess in tive, or grade—as native is a somewhat indefinite term—cows, those of good size, best in form, giving the richest and most milk, and breeding them to males of pure blood, selected from families of similar or improved qualities, that we shall have a race of dairy stock equal to any that can be imported, especially if instead of dea-coning all the calves, or selling the nicest and best to the butcher, we raise a suitsand best to the butcher, we raise a suitable proportion to keep our dairy stock on
the increase in quality, giving the stock
thus raised good and judicious care during
its younger years. The raising of dairy
stock is a subject worthy of being treated
at length, and is not here introduced.

Having attained our object in point of

quality in cows, the next consideration is to retain and improve upon it by care and good management. While good care will good management. While good care will serve to retain and improve on qualities obtained, the reverse will as surely deteri-orate these qualities. In the first place cow giving milk should have all the good feed she will consume, summer and winter, with a suitable allowance of pure, clean water to drink, and good comfortable stables during winter, with access to shel-ter in indement weather during summer and fall; be milked at regular stated intervals, by the same milker, who shall perthe same cows follow each other in being milked, in regular course at each milking and whatever feeding, or other caring for, should be done in the same regular, orderly course. Cows in milk, as well as all other stock, and they in particular, should have salt where they can have constant access to it-not only for their health, but for the quality and quantity of milk, and to keep up a constant flow. They should be milked to within three or four weeks of calv-ing, and every milking should be thorough,

extracting the last drop.

I have known cows of common capacity here this course has been pursued, prove of greater profit than others of greater capacity, where the milking and care were less thorough, I have also had cows which, while freated as I would care for them, while freated as I would care for them, have proved good ones, and sold to others to go on different pastures, and under different care, have failed to prove oue-half as profitable to them. The product of the cow Wherever it is proper to use a powder Wherever it is proper to use a powder barn in the hottest weather. In such case there should be a yard, with shelter, in which to inclose them at night; as I kave found that cows will do better, at least equally as well, yarded at night, than if allowed to go at large in the pasture. A large run for cows in milk is detrimental to quality of milk; the cow that gets her fill in a short time, then lies down to run.

of milk. As health is of the first importance to the quality of the cows' product, that should be strictly looked after, and all means used to preserve it; and if one is found alling, she should be immediately separated from all others of the herd, and her case attended to thoroughly till cared. A cow stell kept and in thriving condition, will be less exhausted and bring batter calves, milked to within three or four weeks of calving, than one not thus kept and afformed the compensation of the surfaces of any kind. For garden doors and other work I be in constant use, a little spirits of time may be added to the paint will ing on, which will have the desired parts of water to one of the fluid acid. Use this solution for the same purpose as compensately in the solution for the same purpose as consequence of the fluid acid. III.—Bright Green.

12 pounds yellow other in may be added to the paint will ing on, which will have the desired coppens is used; also to sprinkie upon any kind of garbage or decaying matter, and on foul surfaces of any kind. For the calves, mix one part of this crude carbolic appropriate of the fluid acid. III.—Bright Green.

13 pounds yellow other work I be in constant use, a little spirits of time may be added to the paint will ing on, which will have the desired coppens is used; also to sprinkie upon any kind of garbage or decaying matter, and on foul surfaces of any kind. For the calves, mix one part of this crude carbolic and afform of the fluid acid.

14 Carbolic Acid—This may be diluted to the constant use, a little spirits of time may be added to the paint will ing on, which will have the desired coppens is used; also to sprinkie upon any kind of garbage or decaying matter, and on foul surfaces of any kind. For garden doors and other work I be in constant use, a little spirits of time may be added to the paint will ing on, which will have the desired coppens is used; also to sprinke upon any kind of garbage or decaying matter, and on foul surfaces of any kind. For garden doors and othe and allowed to go dry three or four months:
and while one will pay a fair profit, the copperas water, and sprinkle the entire other will pay no prout, if she is not an actual expense,—Cor. Country Gentleman.

# Eating Fruit-

Faurrshould be eaten alive, like oysters. There is an edge to the taste of a fresh opened oyster, which comes. I suppose, from the surprise he feels at being suddenly scooped out of his shell. In a few minutes this gives place to a feeling of alarms and then, in an hour or two, to one of despair. When he is laid out with his brethren in a dish, the whole brood is hopeless and sad. They may still taste of life, but it is of life disappointed. But the fresh-opened oyster has no time to grow the smell that they should be used only moderately in dwelling houses; but the copperse and earboile solution can be used in sufficient quantities without this disjection, and it should be used by every family, and especially in all hotels and boarding houses.

Let fresh air and sunlight purify every place they can reach. Open and dry all clean as possible. Donestic and personal cleanliness should be everywhere obfiresh opened cyster has no time to grow feverish or melancholy. He is caught in a state of screwe unconsciousness of sorrow. He has a sound mind in a sound water. body, and is therefore wholesome and nice. Allow him to reflect before his dissolution, being, which startles all the latent excellence he may possess into sudden and unique perfection. If caten at this crisis of his healthful powers, he conveys all the gratification which an oyster is capable of giving to the special common directle. A strong special common directles are common directles.

fruit. It must be eaten alive, before the reaction begins to set in from its severance from the life-carrying siem. White packs on the top of the cream. They do So analogously, I believe, is it in cating ance from the life-carrying stem. White a blum, for example, hangs upon its stalk, it is in some kind of magnetic correspondence with all the powers of nature; it shares the life of the earth and the sky it has sunshine in its wing, and dow in its cells. Cut it off, and in time it dies, correspondent to the correspondence with all the powers of nature; it shares the life of the earth and the sky in its cells. Cut it off, and in time to dies, correct the most of the correspondence with all the powers of nature; it shares the life of the earth and the sky in its cells. Cut it off, and in time to dies, correct the correspondence with all the powers of nature; it shares the life of the earth and the sky in its cells. Cut it off, and in time to dies, correct the nature is sour milk at the bottom of the jax. They may be seen by looking the search will have been by looking the search will have a large. Str in a large, alry room, having two large winds we have a large of the cream. They do not criginate in sour milk at the bottom of the jax. They may be seen by looking the jax. This paint is searcely two and a half certain the correspondence with all the powers of nature; it shares the life of the earth and the sky in the jax. They may be seen by looking the jax. This paint is searcely two and a half certain. They do not criginate in sour milk at the bottom of the jax. They may be seen by looking the jax. This paint is searcely two and a half certain the bottom of the jax. They may be seen by looking the jax in the top of the cream. They do like the bottom of the jax in the bot rupt, unwholesome; and every moment in its progress from life to death is marked in its progress from life to death is marked by a decadence of that essence which makes fruit delicious. Therefore, supposing that you pluck it ripe, the sooner a plum is esten the better for you. This of course applies most to tender, thin-skinned fruit. A firm apple dies slowly. A not holds out long against the debasing infinence of separation from its source of life. fruit. A tirm apple dies slowly. A nut holds out long against the debasing infin-ence of separation from its source of life. But plums, figs, peaches, apricols and strawberries begin to suffer directly they are gathered. This is the case even with are gathered. This is the case even with pines, which are susceptible of bruises, but they contain such an apparent surplusage of flavor, that the first stages of their decay are not perceived execut by a their decay are not perceived execut by a

form success. My brother, out of sixteer warms last fall, buried four of the weak st; they all came out in fine conditi est; they all came out in fine condition this spring; my nephew buried four of his weakest, all in good condition in the spring, and but little honey consumed. The same also of another neighbor. Owing to ill health, I did not bury any of mine; in the spring, three of the swarms had gone the way of all things of earth; they had not consumed all their stores, but, in a cold snap, had probably been unable to get at their honey.

The following is the method of burial: Dig a trench a foot wide and six inches

reassurance of warm sunny weather, not be distinguished from those ground in Winter passages for the bees should not be neglected.—Car. Journ Homestead.

#### Rules for Using Disinfectants.

THE following rules for the use of disinfectants are published by the New York City Board of Health: To disinfect water closets, privies, waste-

evening. Garbage and garbage tubs should be daily disinfected with this fluid.

To disinfect masses of filth in privies ewers or drains, gradually pour in the so lution, hour by hour, until every part of the mass or foul surface has been thor-oughly disinfected. To every cubic foot of filth give a pint or more of this strong To every privy and water closet allow

at the rate of one pint of this solution, to form the milking in the least possible time, and do it thoroughly; and in a dury of several cows, in regular succession—that is the same cows follow each other in being be poured daily, at evening, for every four To disinfect stables, sewers, gutters, foul ditches, fifthy ground, slimy surfaces or masses of putrid matter, use the "heavy oil" of coal tar, or some one of the strongest disinfecting powders that are made from coal tar. Heavy oil of coal tar, used with copperas, or used alone, is the most effectual and the cheapest disinfectant for this class of nuisances. The inside walls of foul stables, vanita, cellars, open gutters, and all such places, can be quickly and permanently disinfected by occasionally laying upon their surfaces a coating of the

heavy ell," or of the crude coal tar. Sewers and all foul drains can be kept perfectly disinfected by pouring into then at as many places as possible, a small quantity of the "heavy oil," a quantity of the strongest solution of sulphate or sesqui-chloride of iron, mixed with a twentieth part of as much crude carbolle acid, and

profitable to them. The product of the cow is frequently injured—thoughtlessly, it is true—by driving from pasture to milk, and being milked while warm or excited from exercise. It is often better, if the cows have to be driven a mile or more to pasture, to milk them there and carry the milk, father than drive them up to the harn in the hottest weather. In such case

fill in a short time, then lies down to rum-inate quietly, will do much better than the same one required to spend a much longer plates or pans filled with the lime powder; Residue of the oil, 24 ditto. inate quietly, will do much better than the same one required to spend a much longer plates or pans filled with the lime powder; time in obtaining the same amount of whitewash with pure lime, and not with

the coal tar or carbolic class are so offen-sive to the smell that they should be used the inventor challenges any colorman or only moderately in dwelling houses; but the coppersa and earbolic solution can be used in sufficient quantities without this color left in the pot may be covered with

# White Specks in Butter.

gratification which an oyster is capable of cream and prevent its rising. Heated air giving to the superior animal man, will make the cream soft and oily. I am place for the rows of pans, accessible on all sides, and of a convenient height to strain and airim the milk without moving or lift.

Musle a Stimulant to Mental Provider inc. In this way the nice of the convenient height to strain and airim the milk without moving or lift.

### Cheap Paints for Outdoor Work.

WE transfer, from "The Painter, Gilde and Varnisher's Companion," published by Henry Carey Baird, Philadelphia, di rections for preparing various coarse paints of great cheapness and durability. Fish oil is used as the base, and the following is the process;

self-believe in and admire pure-bred, selfent and handsome stock, both owen it cows, yet I cannot be insensible to the irits of those of less distinguished lesses.

The following is the method of burial:

White copperas in powder; bung up the white copperance in the copperance in the bung up the white copperance in the bung up the white copperanc Into a cask which will contain abou

olor.

If the oil be wanted only for coarse purposes, the linseed oil and oil of turpentine may be added at the same time that the prepared vinegar is put in; and, after be-ing well shaken up, is fit for immediate use, without being suffered to settle. The To disinfect water closers, pipes and all kinds of drains and too pipes and all kinds of drains and too pipes and all kinds of drains and too pipes in houses, stables and yards, and especially in any drain or sewer that is liable to become offensive, use a strong solution of capperas (sulphate of iron) and carbolic acid. You will make this solution by mixing eight pounds of dry copperas and a half pist of fluid carbolic acid in five galons of water, and stirring this mixture briskly.

To keep privies and water closes from the course paints with all the coarse paints outside work. All colors ground in above oil, and used for inside work, must be thinned with linseed oil and oil of turpentine.

One ten of she bit, of the priviles and water closes from the coarse paints with all the coarse paints.

One ten of she bit, or any allons.

One ten of she bit, or any allons.

One ten of she bit, or any allons.

It is mixture briskly.

To keep privies and water closes from the coarse paints with all the coarse paints.

12 ditto lineed oil.
2 ditto spirit of turpentine.
32 ditto vinegar. 208 gallons, at 90 cts. P gatlon Deduct the expense. . . .

PREPARATION AND COST OF PARTICULAR CO

This composition will weigh hundred and sixty-eight pounds, which is a little more than two and a half cents per pound. To render the above paint fit for use, to every eight pounds add one quart of the incorporated pounds add one quart of the incorporated oil, and one quart of linseed oil, and it will be found a paint with every requisite quality, as well of beauty as of durability and cheapness, and in this state of preparation does not cost five cents per pound.

The following is the mode of mixing the ingredients:—First pour six gallons of line. lime-water into a large tub, then throw i one hundred and twelve pounds of whiting; stir if round well with a stirrer, whiting; stir it round well with a stirrer, let it settle for about an hour, and stir it again. The painter may then put in the one hundred and twelve pounds of road dirt, mix it well, and add the blue-black. black, after which the yellow ochre; and when all is tolerably blended, take it out of the tub, and put it on a large board or platform, and, with a laborer's shovel, mix and work it about as they do mortar. Now add the wet blue, which must be previously ground in the incorporated oil, (as it will not grind or mix with any other oil.) When this is added to the mass, you may begin to thin it with the incorporated oil in the proportion of one quart to every eight pounds, and then the linseed oil in

the same proportion, and it is ready to be put into casks for use. II .- Lend Color.

I have often noticed cows pastured in pastures which are much infested with bushes—I say infested, because a pasture for mileh cows should be free of bushes, as they furnish a harbor for almost any quantity of flies, mosquitoes, etc., if not other.

Lalsomine,

2. Charcoal Powder—To absorb the putric gases, the coal must be dry and fresh, and fresh, and should be combined with lime; this compound is the calx powder, as sold in the shops. and should be combined with lime; this compound is the calx powder, as sold in the shops.

3. Chloride of Lime—To give off chlorine, to destroy putrid effluvia and to stop putrefaction, use it as lime is used, and if in cellars or close rooms the chlorine gas is wanted, pour strong vinegar or diluted gallous of linseed oil and two gallous they furnish a harbor for almost any quantity of the amount of the provided in all pastures, but the freer from bushes and weeds, the less liability of cows obtaining anything detrimental to their health and the quality of milk. As health is of the first importance to the color of the cows' product. be in constant use, a little spirits of turpen-tine may be added to the paint whilst lay-

ing on, which will have the desired effect. unds yellow ochro in powder; at 8 714 ditto incorporated oil... 759 ditto linsced oil, at 10 cts, per rallon. 1992 pounds weight.....

summer and autumn.

It will be seen that the bright All the crude dishifecting substances of grown costs but about seven cents color left in the pot may be covered with water to prevent it from skinning, and the brushes, as usual, should be cleaned with the painting-knife and kept under water. A brighter green may be formed by omitting the blue-black. A lighter green may be made by the addition of ten pounds of ground white lead. A variety of greens may be obtained by varying the proportions of the blue and yellow. Observe that the wet blue must be ground with the incorporated oil, prenaratory to its being incorporated oil, preparatory to its being

mixed with the mass. IV.—Store Older.
Lime-water, 4 gailone.
Whiting, 1tv pounds
White lead, ground, 38 pounds
Road dust, 55 pounds. Weighs 200 pounds.

The above stone color fit for use three and a half cents per pound.

Lime-water, 8 gallons.
Spanish brown, 119 pounds.
Road dux, 234 pounds.
4 gallons of fish oil.

pines, which are susceptible of bruises, but they contain such an apparent surplusage of flavor, that the first stages of their decay are not perceived, except by a cunning palate.—Chambers Journal.

Wintering Bees.

If every beckeeper would communicate his experience in wintering bees, whether successful or otherwise, it would tend much to advance a knowledge of the most difficult and uncertain portion of successful bee culture. Other parts of the art may be fearned by experience, with considerable assurance of certainty in the results, but the wintering of bees seems to require so unack difference in different localities and climates, that probably no uniform course could—successful with a probably no uniform course could—successful with all in marked climates, little attention is required in winter; here, (Wagello Co., Iowa), so far as my knowledge extends, burying better the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention is required in as my knowledge extends, burying better the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention is required in as my knowledge extends, burying better the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention is required in as my knowledge extends, burying better the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention is required in as my knowledge extends, burying better the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention is required in as my knowledge extends, burying better the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention is required in as my knowledge extends, burying better the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention is required in as my knowledge extends, burying better the play which dee not require run in the first same boy in school with raged climates, little attention, in collecting its one, help him to get his lessons. ALEIERI often, before he wrote, pre-

### SCHUYLER COLFAX AT HOME.

MR. COLFAX reached his home (South Mit. Col.Pax reached his home (South Bend, Ind.) on the 30th ult. He met with a warm and enthusiastic welcome at all points on his journey from Washington. At Chicago a large and admiring crowd of citizens turned out to greet him, and Mayor Rice welcomed him in an appropri-Mayor Rice welcomed him in an appropriate speech, to which he feelingly responded. He was escorted to his home by a large delegation of the citizens of Chicago, and every one turned out at South Bend to give their distinguished and much-loved fellow-citizen a grand and hearty reception. The following is a portion of

When the railroad train sped on Monday last away from the banks of the Potomac and across the Susquehanns, the crests of the Alleghanies, and the Ohio, there was one thought that filled mc full —it was the thought of my own beloved —it was the my own beloved —it wa home on the banks of the St. Jo. I have years—can bear witness to the fact that I been absent from you much in the past was no sluggard in the performance of ew years, but your friendship has not those duties. I was generally the editor, seen measured by my presence with you. the publisher, the proof-reader, the mailbeen measured by my presence with you.
Abroad as well as at home it has upheld tect me against enemics as well as danger.

posed from having watched my course, that I might be relied upon if I were chosen by the people of America, never to turn my back upon the principles that I professed; and yet, as I say, I come before to oppose me. I believed that to be a wiser course; and experience has proved its correctness to me. have accompanied me from Chicago I have been made to feel to-day almost as if I had regretted that I had accepted the nomina-tion. I realize since I returned to my home that it severs probably forever that tie which has been between us for almost a lifetime as constituent and representa-tive, that it removes me in some degree from being your chosen representative be-

fore the American people, and that never again am I to come before you and ask your suffrages to speak, and act and vote in your behalf in our national councils. I have felt in all the years that have passed, as I have gone up and down the highways and byways of this district, as if every home, almost, had an open door, almost form which General Grant and payed flaves here presented to make the platform, nor can I speak in regard to those issues. I cannot speak in regard to those issues.

about it which were peculiar. I remem ber it was not in the Ionian, or Deric, or Corinthian style of architecture, but it was emphatically in the Indiana style of

as it was wide, and just exactly as high as it was wide. [Great laughter, and cries of it was wide. [Great laughter, and cries of "That's so."] It was the model of the Temple of Justice in old times in Indiana, and I have found, in speaking over the State, a few of these venerable and antiquarian relics left yet.

Then, coming down later, I shall not speak to you of my public life, which I have had to lead, for it has been familiar

Mr. Colfax's speech in response to his "welcome home":

Mr. Mayor and my Friends—for I can find no word to address you more correctly than that—friends of my early boyhood days; friends of my early manhood; friends of my maturer years; friends was fore you to day that never when I returnfriends of my early manhood; friends of the past, I rejoice to be able to say before you to-day that never when I returnhooks of steel, I confess I scarcely know how to speak to you this afternoon in response to this most enthusiastic males. sponse to this most enthusiastic welcome you have given me.

There is one word in the English lame with the reproach that I had turned my back upon a solitary pledge made when asking your suffrages, or that I had every heart that is not callous and hardened. It makes the life-blood course through our veins more rapidly. It is the word "home." There is a volume in it to me. If there is any man in this broad land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who has cause to love his home. It is not called to the faith I professed to you when I was a candidate before you for your favor. [Grent applause.] Differing with some, all knew my convictions were the convictions of my life. I believed in them as unreservedly as I believe in the inscription of revealed truth. They were offic, who has cause to love his home, it is inspiration of revealed truth. They were the who now addresses you. Ever kind, ever considerate, ever devoted, ever affectionate, when I have come into your midst from the labors to which you had assigned me. I have met everywhere a generous welcome with the heart in the outstretched God helping me, I shall stand by them as a unreservedly as I believe in the inspiration of revealed truth. They were the Polar star that guided my political course, the proved faithful to them in the past, and whatever is to be before me in the future. God helping me, I shall stand by them as earnestly and inflexibly in the years to come as I have in the past. [Great ap-

Plause.]
You remember that the most of my life Abroad as well as at home it has upheld me, seeming like a guardian angel to protect me against enemies as well as danger.

Laughter.] But I performed them to the test of my ability, and I have this to say Looking back to my life as an editor, I can

tinguished commander upon the same hat the state of the s see fit to give to themselves; and I have borne patiently, and without such retort, every epithet that has been heaped upon me by those who have seen fit in that way rectness to me.

There is one thing that embarrasses me in speaking before you to-day. As I address you there comes thronging into my mind the great issues which the millions of the American people are to settle at the polls at the November elections. But my lips, from the position that I now occupy before this people, are to be scaled in regard to those issues. I cannot speak

self, whose friendship has grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength. I see some of those friends, and of the years succeeding, before me to day, many have passed away. The tembetones in the graveyard tell the record of their ives, and of their names. But their children are left behind, who seem to have inherited all their parents interest, and all their parents affection for me as they have inherited their blood from the parents that gave them birth, and they have followed me, too, with their kindness until now, I have even seen in the past contest the grand-children of those who welcomed me when I first-came among you, and I have seen them rivaling in their devotion the kindness and friendship of those who have gone before over a quarter of a cenwhen I first came among you, and I have gene them rivaling in their devolution that again at sumpting to inspire them to this in the first devolution and their devolution and the first devolution and their devolution and the first devolution and the fir

These men were near and dear to you and to me; men whose friendship with his lasted to the grave, and even beyond the grave. May that hallowed memory be kept green and fresh and perennial for-

I come back to the old theme. It is the theme of gratitude. It is the theme of thanks that is struggling with feeble words to give to you the expression of a heart overflowing with an affection towards you.

overflowing with an affection towards you. In this busy season of the year these assembled thousands are a fit answer to every falsebood and calumny that has been used against me.

I was struck by the fact, when coming from your depot this very day that the escort of the hundred and forty Germans of the German Grant and Colfax Club put the seal of their condemnation and their denunciation upon not only the calumny, but the forgety to which I have been subjected here. You know it is a falsehood. You know that never in my public life from the commencement to the close, in one year or month, day or hour, have I ever held any other doctrine than have I ever held any other doctrine than that "principles and character, not birth-place and creed, were the true test for offi-cial promotion." Men who may resort to forgery, may sign my name with their You here know that there has not been an election for the last twelve years that I have not gone to the polls, not with a closed ballot, but with an open one, and you for men of foreign birth and who worshipped at a different altar from what I did myself.

did myself. Here is the only place where I shall answer that calumny. Let it be buried in the tomb where are buried calumnies and forgeries like it in the years that have

Now my friends-for I shall not speak o you at great length-I come to the conclusion of these remarks.

If there is one thing for which I long in this land of ours to-day-if there is on

thought that rises uppermost above all other thoughts—it is that thought embodied in those brief, sententious words of the great Captain of our armies, embodying as much as a speech of an hour's duration, because it is exactly suited to the duration, because it is exactly suited to the exigency of our situation—it is, "Let us have peace." [Great applause.] There is no country in the world, there is no land beneath the circuit of the sun that longs for peace like this great Republic of ours. Peace, and, with it, consequent prosperity. Peace, and, with it, progress and development. Peace, for Law opposed to all wars as I have often best of my ability, and I have this to say:

But to day, with this me diffecult demonstration which you have made to me of your kindness, I confess that I come with the leilings saddened and chastened with the thoughts that have been all day uppermost in my mind. There is no one can appreciate more than I do the generous confidence reposed in me by the representatives of the millions throughout our land who believe in the principles that I have advocated to the best of my ability, and I have this to say:

Looking back to my life as an editor, I can is no country in the world, there is no land beneath the circuit of the sun that longs for peace like this great wrong and my own right, I antagonized with my op ponents because I believed their principles wrong and my own right, I antagonized with my op ponents because I believed their principles wrong and my own right, I antagonized with my op ponents because I believed their principles wrong and my own right, I antagonized with my op ponents because I believed their principles are that longs for peace like this great Republic of ours. Peace, and, with it, progress and development. Peace, for I am opposed to all wars, as I have often told you, except those wars forced upon us for the preservation of our national extinction. I am opposed to all wars, as I have often told you, except those wars forced upon us for the preservation of our national extinction. I am opposed to all wars, as I have often told you, except those wars forced upon us for the preservation of our national extinction. I am opposed to all wars, as I have often told you, except those wars forced upon us for the preservation of our national extinction of the last six or eight it, progress and development. Peace, and, with it, progress and development are told you, except those wars forced upon us for the preservation of our actional extinction. I am opposed to all wars, as I have often told you, except those wars forced upon us for the preservation of our actional extinction. I am opposed to all war

have. The great here of the country who heads the Union army to day in this contest commanded peace on the battle-field, and he will, in the Executive chair, command peace in this Republic of ours [ap-plause], from ocean to ocean and from the ozen lakes to where the flowers bloom in perpetual spring upon the borders of the Southern Gulf. He will have peace by protecting every man within our limits poor though he may be; downtrodden though he may have been; humble though he may be; friendless and obscure though he may be: Triendless and obscure though
he may be—Ulysses S. Grant will give him
protection. [Applause.]
A voice "Three cheers for Colfax."
Mr. Colfax: That ought to have been a
cheer for Grant, for I was speaking of
him, not of myself. I have nothing to say

about myself as a candidate, for I suppose, to tell the truth, that if General Grant should be elected I probably should also your sulfrages to speak, and act and vote in your behalf in our national councils.

I have felt in all the years that have passed, as I have gone up and down the highways and byways of this district, as if every home, almost, had an open door, almost every heart a generous welcome. Even though the poisoned arrows of calumny might be hurled against me, you were ever ready to turn them aside, to protect me, and to publicly exhibit your warm and generous confidence whenever you had the opportunity to exhibit it.

"And darage not deemed it proper or fitting, when one is presented by the people, or a party representing a large portion or a majority of the American people, for the national offices for which General Grant and myself have been presented, to go into the political arena and there discuss these exciting and agitating questions.

My record is made up before you. It is written on the pages of our country's leg.

My record is made up before you. It is written on the pages of our country's leg. is ation for the past fourteen years. It is inscribed there, where I could not every in ation to him at his residence in Washand to publicy achibit you warm and generous confidence whenever you had the second the post of the po

where first we found a home in Indiana, and though but barely then in my teens, no sooner had I arrived there than I found myself amongst those far older than myself amongst those far older than myself, whose friendship has grown with my self, will, as I believe, bring upon them a judg those sensibilities which are excited by ment—a judgment which the polls shall manifest at the coming November election. [Loud applause.] paralleled by any other city in our State; with its vast manufacturing advantages, making it the very Manchester of Indiana; with its beautiful St. Joseph Valley, the garden spot of the Weat; with its noble prairie on each side, destined to an agricultural wealth that shall almost be to us incredible when it is fully realized by its development. You have your lot cast in the most pleasant spot in this Republic of ours. I conand parcel of this growing city of South Bend. And wherever I may be cast in life, separate from you as a representative, or still with you as a citizen, my interests,

has been to them, to escort me back to my home. I propose that you join with me in giving three cheers for the Tanners of the Ninth Ward of Chicago. The cheers were given with hearty good

### A Notice from Mark Twain,

From the San Fras cisco News.

Misses Entrons: I was expecting to sail to New York in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer of the 18th of June, but unforceson circumstances. compel a delay of a few days. I can not sail until the 30th of the month. It is, therefore, proper that I should give this notice to those friends who have intrusted articles to my care for delivery to their relatives in the Atlantic States, so that they can send by parties who sail on the 18th such of them as demand expedition. I will give a list of the things I am speaking of, and those which will admit of delay until the 30th can remain in my possession: 1 violin, 1 double-barreled gun, 1 package books, 1 do. sheet music—negro ballads, 1 set castors—vinegar cruet missing, 2 scratch wigs, for repair; 1 woman, 7 boxes and 1 barrel ore specimens, 1 amalgamating pan, for repair, 1 mens, I amalgamating pan, for repair, 1 parrot, 1 pup, 1 cage of canaries—two dead, another woman, 18 mining company prospectuses—marked "Please circulate," 1 valise—appears to be nothing in it, 6 photographs—consigned to different parties, 1 volume Tennyson, 1 white woman, 1 box salve, 2 accordeons, 1 overcoat, 1 set chessmen, 1 cow, 1 sandal wood fan, 1 rosewood dressing case, 4 meerschaum pipes, 2 specimen pins, some grass widows, 1 Hoe steam press for repairs, 1 Unabridged Dictionary, 3 bandboxes, 1 lunatic abridged Dictionary, 3 bandboxes, 1 lunation for asylum, 1 ldiot for Paris, 1 gridiron,

baby, 68 letters, 1 package gold coin, 1 do greenbacks, 23 trunks, another woman. Besides these articles, I have to carry along a value for myself, and a jug, and I may be discommoded unless some of my things go by the steamer of the 18th. The baby is not well, and appears to get worse all the time. I think may be it has got the mumps, or the consumption, or some-thing of that kind. These are things I do not know anything about. It must be one of these, because I have doctored for fits and measles, and all these things, but still derman Amber. she grows worse.

She had better go by the steamer of the

18th. I do not think she will keep for the 30th. To tell the plain truth, I am sorry I agreed to take this baby along. A baby is too troublesome—altogether too trouble-some. I have had a baby at sea, and I know. Once I had twins on a ship, and I never suffered so much in my life. Please come and get this one, and ship it per steamer of the 18th.

Most of the other articles had better go at the same time, especially the cow and the idiot. If I were relieved of those I could take some more women, and may be another trunk or two. MARK TWAIN.

THE Boston Advertiser publishes the following valuable hint: "It has been found by the French in their military exerience in Algeria that the liability un stroke is much diminished, if no done away with, by wearing nothing tight around the neck or throat. Hence their military uniforms are made without collars and the throat and neck are entirely bare. The philosophy of it is that the circulation of blood to the head is thus entirely unimpeded. Attention to this may be of service in these days of extreme ho weather."

# Be on Your Guard.

Drive out these Demons from thy frame, Wait not another hour, But free thyself from all thy pain, Belleys! thou hast the power. The dread Catarrh, Consumption breeds, She flatters but to kill,

Perhaps with slience sows her seeds, But works our rain still. Wolcott's Annihilator. Thy nostrils drink the healing balm, Snuff quick and hard, there is no harm, Repeat the doec, while in the eye, The pearly dew-drops sparkling ile.

The smart is o'er, the pain is fled,
From teeth, from temples, or thy head,
As if by magic comes repose,
Forget thy pain, forget thy woes.

United States are more or less billions at this season. The midsummer Sun attra up the bile as certainly as it evolves mlasma from the stagmant pools. It is of the utmost importance, therefore to check the tendency of the liver to disease action with that incomparable anti-billous spe-cific—HoSTETTHE'S STOMAGH BITTERS, Neglect the early symptoms, and the chances are that they will result in remittent fever, fever and ague, or jaundice. It is prosumed that nebedy deliberately desires to risk an attack from any one of these. But carelessness may be as disas-trous as temerity. Do not procrastinate. As health is the greatest of earthly blessings, it should be every rational being's first care. Who-

spot in this Republic of ours. I congratulate a preventive new may escape the billous epidem-myself that I am with you here as part ics and endemies which so generally prevail toward the close of the heated term and in the Fall months. Is it not worth while to be for Fall morshs. Is it not worth while to be forearmed when the means of defence are within the
reach of all? The BITTERS are a NATIONAL
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physicians, authors, statesmen, men of schuce,
stilsts, travelers and distinguished soldiers, say
about them, On the strength of these credentials
give them a trial. They will be found the very
best anti-billous medicine that modern phismacy
has introduced.

Sirength yw. Weakness.



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118 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa. MILL OWNERS and LUMBER MEN will find at coarly to their advantage to use SAWS and AXES constarted by LaPPINCOTT & BARRWELL, Pinsurgh, Pa. 25 Consider well before ordering from the parties were



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M WHOLESALE HARDWARE AND CUTLERY 51 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois. Mat of Wills Cloyn, Sixves, Ribelles, etc. 50 CTS. WILL BUY A CENTURY Ing 6 Shorts Commercial Note Paper, 6 Envelopes, do. 6 Shorts Commercial Note Paper, 6 Envelopes, do. 6 Shorts Lattice Fine Gift, 6 Envelopes, do. 1 Indestructible Fens, 1 Feshboliser, 1 Lead Pensell, 12 Motto Essis, a guaranteed Becelpt for Humanias, (ingredients purchased at any drug store,) also, an article of Utility and Fasny, to enit both sexes, sent by unall carrengipt of price and three red stamps or C. D. D. by Sapress, 5 (500 U. S. Menney passion daily in these bases, Agents wanted, Sent for circular. II. H. WOOLDINGGE & CO.

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